The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,439—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

MAHRATTA (S.S.) will leave BOMBAY on the 26th February for ADEN, where passengers can transfer at Company's expense to S. S. ALMORA for LONDON.

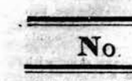
Saloon passage money..... Rs. 350
Second Class Do. ,, 250

Almora carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagpatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "ORIENTAL," 1461 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRAT, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1461 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. A. STARRAT, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 573 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHARTY, on MONDAY, the 24th February 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Including Wine.
Suez	350	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	260	120	
Beyrout	425	280	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	500	340	145	

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.
S.S. TEBE, Captain ——, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 240	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 270	,, 190	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars pply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Nasoon House, 7, Elphi ston Feb. 4, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th Feb.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrier	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2935	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Farish	24th do.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.
BANGALORE	2068	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	5th May.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee
NIZAM	2732	460	A. R. Barlow
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall
TEHERAN	2569	400	A. H. Johnson

16th Feb. 1879.
4th March.
13th do.
1st April.
15th do.
29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2253	450	W. W. Fentiman
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart
TANJORE	2253	450	W. W. Fentiman

28th Feb. 1879
28th March.
25th April.
33rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.. } In 1870 ... £139,808 ,, 1873 ... £295,149 ,, 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of Mortgagee, and on account and the risk of mortgagor Sorabjee Bezonjee Kolah, the following shares—

6 Shares of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
25 Per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LAW AND OTHER VALUABLE BOOKS.

ON SATURDAY, 22nd instant, at 11-30 a. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort, the whole of the above valuable library. Catalogues printed and the works open to view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bom ay, 18th February 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of various of goods such as glass and plated ware, lamps, ornamental silkgoods, and furniture, &c., at Green Chauly, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at an early date, at the above mentioned place, the surplus and miscellaneous stock, belonging to Messrs. Bolton and Co., changing their shop.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AT BORRE-BUNDER STATION G. I. P. R.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m., 40 bags of wetskin and 22 bundles of leather marked Hy 22 B. B. consigned by Meeya Saheb Hyderabad, (Deccan) to Allarukia Mithoo, Bombay, will be sold by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on account and at the risk of the owner, to defray railway charges.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HOME EDUCATION—A Lady (living near a healthy watering place on the Sussex Coast) who for the last few years has been engaged in educating and having the entire charge of Children whose parents are in India wishes to add one or two more to their number. Every home comfort, with the greatest attention to health and studies. Terms inclusive. Satisfactory references given and required.

Address BETA, The Lawn House, Worthing.

References permitted to
Captain HAYDON, R. E., Bombay.
Rev. H. BECCLES, Heene Road, Worthing.
The Rev. H. G. WOODS, Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Oxford.
W. F. TRIBE, Esq., J. P., Tudor Cottage, Worthing.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c, Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPETRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort.

FOR LEASE,
AT KUSSOWLIE, IN THE HILLS,
(Under the patronage of General Sir James and Lady Brind, and the elite of India),

THE whole or part of the extensive and splendid Buildings "THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS," with a detached Villa, all elegantly furnished, a large Garden, Badminton, Lawn Tennis and Recreation Grounds.

Well suited for business of any kind.

Adapted for Hotel, Boarding House, Balls, Concerts, Theatricals, Mess or Co-operative Stores. Complete with Lamps, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Linen, and every requisite of domestic comfort.

A Wholesale and Retail Licence for the sale of Liquors.

A Sodawater Machine and a Billiard Table on the premises.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. JOHN WILSON & Co., Wine and General Merchants, Kussowlie.

CAMPAIGNING EQUIPMENT AND FIELD SERVICE KIT.

Specially Manufactured by
THOMAS WHITE OF ALDERSHOT.

TO meet the conditions laid down in Army Circular 1st December 1877, part 3, page 46.

WATERPROOF BAG, containing as follows :—

1 Camp Bedstead.	1 Camp Stool.
1 Fearnought ¾ Sack.	1 Lantern, Complete.
1 Light-grey Blanket.	1 Patent Screw Oil Can.
1 Air Pillow.	1 Looking Glass.
1 Down Pillow.	1 Carbon Pocket Filter and 2 Extra Tubes.
1 Bath and Case.	
1 Tripod and Tray.	1 Canvas Housewife.
1 Basin.	1 Canvas Hold-All.
1 Bucket.	1 Woollen Night Cap.
	2 Cholera Belts.

WEIGHT COMPLETE 56 lb.—PRICE Rs. 280 CASH.

WHITE'S REGISTERED GROUND SHEET AND VALISE COMBINED.

WEIGHT 6 lb.—PRICE Rs. 50 CASH.

COMPANY CANTEENS FOR 3 OFFICERS WITH CHARCOAL PANS.

WEIGHT 24 lb.—PRICE Rs. 50 CASH.

The above to be obtained from

KING, KING AND CO.,
4, CHURCH LANE,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION,
ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS EVENING (TUESDAY), FEB. 18.
PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
MERRY-MAKERS
IN THEIR
DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1
Third ,, ... As. 8 | Fourth ,, ... As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.

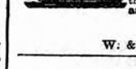
Doors open at 8 ; commence at 9.

AND
ALL SHOULD SEE
FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
FOR SCHOOLS, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

Doors open at 3, to commence at 4.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. SPEKE HALL,
CAPTAIN BRAND, 2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE above Steamer will sail on the 5th March.

She is one of the latest additions to the Line. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
TRENTHAM HALL,
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail punctually at 5 o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

The Company's Steam Tender will leave the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4-30 p.m.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY of HOSPITAL CLOTHING to Commissariat. Tenders opened 1 p. m., MONDAY, 3rd March 1879.

Forms of Tenders, Schedules, and further particulars to be had at this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 17th February 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the continuation of the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company under the supervision of or by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the eleventh day of February, 1879, presented to the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL by ARDESHER DYRAMJEE KAPADIA and MERWANJEE FRAMJEE DADY BUNGALI, both of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the Liquidators of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before one of the Judges of the said Court on MONDAY, the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine ; and any Creditor, Shareholder, or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose ; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor, Shareholder, or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 14th day of February 1879.

LYNCH AND TOBIN,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 536 OF 1878.

FERUNG SERUNG, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing there at Chunam Kiln Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

J. C. LAWRENCE, formerly of Bombay inhabitant, now residing at Elgin in Scotland, and A. BURNS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing there in Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, and carrying on business in partnership as Stevedores in Bombay aforesaid ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Tenth day of December 1878, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees One Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-one, Annas five and Pice Five for debt, and the sum of Rupees Six Hundred and Eighty and Annas Six for costs, which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-one, Annas Eleven and Pies Five, and simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment before judgment, dated the 8th day of November 1878, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL, dated the 8th day of November 1878, the following moveable property was attached before judgment, viz. a Steam Launch, named THE MERRY, bearing No. 4011, at present lying in the Bombay harbour, of the estimated value of Rupees Four Thousand or thereabouts, towards the satisfaction of the said decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED in supersession of the undersigned's Proclamation, dated the 8th day of February 1879, that on SATURDAY, the 8th day of March 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 27th day of January 1879 will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Apollo Bunder on the bunder head, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendants in the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The Launch to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 17th day of February 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BALKRISHNA & BHUGWANDAS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 109 of 1878.

BALLAJEE RAGOBA, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Ballajee Shamsett Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDOOL HAKIM bin ABDOOL RAHIM *alias* HAJEE MEEYA WOONDERKEE, and MARIAMBEBEE, widow of ABDOOL RAHIM WOONDERKEE, both of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in New Cassee Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of March 1878 it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendants should, on or before the 26th September 1878, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Three Thousand and Five Hundred for principal and the sum of Rupees Three Hundred for his costs of this suit, which said debt and costs together amount to the sum of Rupees Three Thousand and Eight Hundred and simple interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said decree until payment, and in default of the said Defendants paying to the Plaintiff the said principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premises in the said decree mentioned ; that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of New Cassee Street, within the sub-district of Bhoolewar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said New Cassee Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Hoosein bin Goolam Sab Loonby, and on the south by the house of the late Hajee Mahomed Hoseein Dullal, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 107, 908, and 909, and in the books of the Assessor of Assessment under No. 32, and the said hereditaments and premises have for some time back and are now in the occupation of the Defendants. And whereas default has been made by the Defendants in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 24th day of March 1879, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants in the said lands and premises.

The said lands and premises are subject to a claim of Rupees seventy-four, annas seven and pies seven for Municipal rates.

Information is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any money paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the Plaintiff ; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser other than the Plaintiff to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 17th day of February 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6 or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone Chica Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12½ to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 45.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS,
CALL BELLS,
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS,
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS,
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 40.

SOYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY :
RAMPART ROW, FORT,
AND
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA

POONA :
ARSENAL ROAD, STAFF LINES,

DUNNETT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D. & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all Orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient ; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 25 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, have appointed the undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on the Calcutta side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.

The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in intro

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 17TH FEB. 1879.

WITH the exception of Consols having recovered from 96 to 96⅛, and French Rentes having declined from 112¾ to 112½, Reuter's subscription telegram of Saturday's date makes no change of any kind in the usual quotations.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers, the sales only reaching 4,000 bales against imports of 10,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered, but sales of Surats to arrive are reported at comparatively low rates, Good Omra, with the F. G. F. Clause at 4¼d. and F. G. F. Omra, with the G. F. Clause at 4¼d. per lb., February-March shipment, via Cape. Private advices call the market dull with an easier tendency, the week's receipts at the U. S. ports being expected to reach 135,000 bales. From New York Saturday's message quotes ready Mid. Uplands still at 9⅛ cents. May shipment at 10·09 cents per lb. The receipts to date are as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts	17,000	13,000	11,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,591,000	3,256,000	3,296,000

The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations :—

Public Deposits at H. O..... ...	Dec.	Rs.	3,93,368
Do. Branches.....	Dec.	,,	2,98,365
Other Deposits.....	Inc.	,,	5,37,644
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	2,93,177
Loans.....	Dec.	,,	11,45,292
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	8,14,612
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	73,354
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	13,06,613

These movements are decidedly favourable in character, not so much from the actual increase in the Cash Balance as from the fact that it arises from a further reduction in the amounts out, in Loans and Discounts. The Cash Balances are still small for the season—147 lakhs—but the fact that they represent fully 75 per cent. of the Liabilities shows that the relative strength of the Bank is unusually great at the moment.

EXCHANGE continues firm with a hardening tendency, and rates are partially 1-16d. higher than Saturday's closing quotations. Even at the rise banks seem more willing sellers than buyers, and it almost seems as if they had come to the conclusion that we had seen the lowest for a time. There is nothing, however, to impart a special character to the slight improvement, unless perhaps there may be rather more bills offering. Silver in London remains at 49¾d. per oz., and so long as this is the case and export business remains slack, it is difficult to see where any important advance can come from. Transactions have taken place in Gold for export to-day at Rs. 19·8 per tola, 100 touch. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 7 3-16 to 3d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	Is. 7 9-16 to 8d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,, ...	Is. 7¼ to 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	Is. 7 9-16 to 8d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	3·06.	
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 12-5.	

On Calcutta quotations remain unaltered at 1-16 premium for demand and 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER shows no movement either way, the market being quiet in the extreme. We call Fours, Rs. 94½ ; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99⅝.

SHARES.—A somewhat better feeling has been apparent in Mill shares to-day, a few buyers have made their appearance, and in some instances prices have recovered slightly from the lowest point. We quote a rise of Rs. 50 in Alliance, Rs. 40 in Great Eastern, Rs. 25 in Morarjee Gooculdas, and Madras United, and Rs. 10 in Hindustan and Oriental. Colaba Land Company's shares are Rs. 10 higher, Press Companies are unchanged, and Bank of Bombays remain at 33 per cent. premium.

Cotton has ruled very quiet with only a moderate business doing for export. For ready Cotton prices are well maintained, and there are more buyers than sellers, especially of the higher classes, but for future delivery a disposition to accept lower rates is apparent. The arrivals here are still small, but the accounts from upcountry are a shade more hopeful, and in the course of another three weeks we ought to have supplies sufficient for a much more active trade. Quotations we give as follows :—

F. G. F. Hinganghaut, ready		Rs. 208	per Candy
Good Broach	March.....	204	,,
Good Oomra	Ready.....	195	,,
,, ,,	March.....	189	,,
F. G. F. ,,	Ready	185	,,
,, ,,	March.....	181	,,
G. F. ,,	Ready.....	179	,,
,, ,,	March.....	176	,,

SEEDS are unaltered in value, and with the exception of Gingelly there are almost no supplies available.

FREIGHTS are quiet and practically unchanged. Engagements have been made for Liverpool by steam ready shipment at 23s. 9d., and 25s. is the quotation for all the month. By sail we quote 22s. 6d. For the Mediterranean ports 35s., payable here, remains the current rate.

PIECE GOODS.—For Grey Cloths the demand has been slow, and only a very moderate business has been done, but an improved enquiry prevails for White Shirtings, Jaconets, and Mulls at fully previous prices. Local made goods continue very dull and difficult of sale.

COALS are quiet, and the slight speculative enquiry apparent last week has quite disappeared.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	655
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	3 do	240
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	109
LAND COMPANIES.					
Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s*	730
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	850
PostCanning Land Company, Limited	9,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	195
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhowmaggar M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	800
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	650
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	60
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	700
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dharumsey Spinning ..	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	315
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..	375
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	15
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.s*	690
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	660
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jeevraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	all	25 p.s*	500
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	650
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	450
Madras Spinning	2,000	1,250	Nil	40	400
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,000
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	15
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	925
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	815
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	145
National S. and W. Co.		1,000			115
Nerlad S. and W. Co	950	1,000	all	30 p.	500
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	400	1,000	all	..	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	5
Nusserwanjee S. and W. Co.....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	510
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	300
Rassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700
Soonderdas Spinning ..	640	1,000	all	75 p.s.	400
Do do. ½ Shares	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	600
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500

* For Share or the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	775
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	725
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bullary	175	1,000	all	25	465
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	90	p.s	380
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,480	all	30 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co....	1,000	1,000	all	100 do	700 xd
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30 do	150
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Rassoon's Press Co.....	1,000	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	295
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	975
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Vulkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th Feb. as compared with the statement issued on the 8th February :—

	8th Feb. Rs.	15st Feb. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,39,310	35,45,942
Do do. at Branches	16,21,161	12,23,796
Other Deposits	1,41,13,221	1,46,50,985
Post Bills.....	52,760	51,962
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	5,38,263	4,82,491
	3,24,64,715	3,21,54,056
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	27,84,897	30,78,974
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	21,37,624	21,14,726
Loans, on Security of do. do.....	39,53,362	28,07,970
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,188	2,251
Bills Discounted	99,01,047	90,86,435
Stamps	3,004	2,940
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,43,373		
Amount applied in reduction 1,96,000	3,43,373	3,43,373
Bullion	6,24,525	6,97,879
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	1,27,08,795	1,49,15,408
Cash and Currency Notes.....	3,24,64,715	3,21,54,056

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. ARROW, 130 tons, Captain F. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle, 7th Feb. with 27 crew of the Government *s. s.* Serendib.

THE *s. s.* BHIMA, 198 tons, Captain H. Shumaker, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Glasgow, 25th Dec., with 207 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. COS.' *s. s.* ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from the Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and 53 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. *s. s.* ORIENTAL, 938 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Price, Major Rivett-Carnac, Captain Plant, Lieut. Selby, Quarter-master Serjt. Seaman, and 60 deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE *s. s.* SPEKE HALL, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, which arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Liverpool, brought the following cargo :—20,243 bundles iron hoops, 85 bars steel, 904 packages piece goods, 80 bales twist, 200 kegs lead ore, 197 packages porter, 50 packages glassware, 62 packages earthenware, 60 cases candles, 31 packages paint, 341 cases soap, 200 casks clay, 61 packages buckets, 100 packages sulphate of copper, 145 kegs iron nails, 35 packages wine, 24 packages provisions, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Oriental (s)	Starratt.....	Bussorah, Feb 4.
	Arrow (s).....	Allen	Galle, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Akola (s)	Russell	K Coast & Kurrachee
	Zephyr	Karstein	P-nang.
	Surat (s)	Breeze	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
13 Madras (s) .....James .....Sand-way, Feb 8.
Penthesilea .....Venters .....Liverpool, Oct 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13.—Steamers Reliance, Sir John Lawrence and City of Edinburgh. Ship Simla. Barques Condor, Sagef and Atiet Rohoman.

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Mr T G Brunnell, Mr J McDonald.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
15 Goa (s) .... Bombay & S P.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
14 Sherard Osborn(s)... ..... Place unknown.
Moinam (s) .... Pondy and Galle.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chanda, from Calcutta and Northern Ports, :—From Cocanada—Rev J and Mrs MacLaurin, and 2 children, Mrs Bowden and child, and Capt E Martin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—50 cases brandy, The Chartered Bank of I A and China. Strathleven s—46 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee. Benarty s—5 hogsheads porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee. Trentham Hall s—1,104 bundles hoop iron, Megjee Coomersey.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—15 cases champagne, C Bonnevialle and Co. Presnitz s—2 cases glassware, H-jee Esmail Abdoola ; 4 casks zinc paint, Ebrahim A Currim. Mirzapore s—5 qr casks wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee. Venetia s—1 case hams, 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.
Strathleven s—15 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Diana s—1 case glass beads, Abdoohoosein Sulamanjee. Polluce s—1 case glassware and 2 cases toys, Allana A Rahmon

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, The C Bank of I A and China ; 25 cases claret, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—25 bales wool 9 bales rags and 4 bales cotton picking, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 35 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass ; 239 bales cotton, Munsookhboy Bhagoobhoy ; 188 bales wool, Doosabhoy Pestonjee Khumbatta.
Venetia s—56 packages ginger, P and O Co.
Trentham Hall s—905 cwts linseed, Tudor Co ; 60 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha ; 90 bales wool, Khimjee Luckhmidass and Co ; 35 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 166 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 10 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co 25 bales cotton, Lane Moir and Co ; 75 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 150 cwts myrabolans, Jaitha Purshotum, 81 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—11 boxes silver coins (Rs 75,000) and 1 box gold bar (Rs 9,000). Cursetjee Sorabjee ; 1 box gold bars and coin (Rs 88,000), The National Bank ; 4 boxes gold bar (Rs 4,26,000), The Agra Bank.
Oriba—200 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Estepona s—999 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers ; 91 cwts. dry ginger, Nughindass Fuckerbhoy.
Scotland s—1331 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co ; 67 cwts. dry ginger, and 44 cwts gum, Moolchund Motichund ; 22 cwts nux vomica, Ahmed Ally ; 60 cwts gum, Manchund Luckumsey ; 11 bales hides, Mahamed Premjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Macedonia s—1,050½ cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Venetia s—397 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Diana s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 192 packages cocoanut oil, B I S N Co.
Venetia s—510 bags coffee, P and O Co.

[FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—8 boxes silver coins (Rs 30,000), David Sassoon and Co ; 4 boxes silver coins (Rs 13,500), Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—1,260 baskets onions, Hajee Cassum Joosub ; 100 basket onions, Hassan Esban ; 25½ cwts raisins, an 6 cwts E teeth, Sallybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 77 cwts sophie, Lukhabhoy Tehmahamed ; 34 cwts shirkfins and 6 cwts bysabole, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 40 cwts sharkfins, 1¼ cwts fishmaws and 64 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 24 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund ; 35 bales cotton, Gulamhoosein Janmahamed ; 50 bales twist, E L Moolchund ; 25 bales twist, The National S and W Co ; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 144 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 140 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 133 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 151 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 115 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 11½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 19 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias ; 1 chest opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—20 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 12 chests opium, Venichund Joitadass ; 32 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 52½ chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 54 chests opium, Moganlal Purbhoodas ; 6 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 3 chests opium, Goolraz Sunganey ; 4½ chests opium, Lehrchund Dewchund ; 19 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 18.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

84-79—In person—Lamba Kurson Dewroor vs Bai Bayabai—Part heard.
638-76—In person—Dayabhoy Tapidas and others vs Nemchund Keshrichund—H Bicknell.
720-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs M DeSouza and others.
570-78—Manek and B—Jairaj Macondjee and others vs Premchund Roychund.
597-78—Bhaishunker N—Mathooradas Toolsidas and others vs Bhimjee Canjee.
73-79—Tyabjee and S—Khooshalbhoy Javir and others vs The New Dhurrumsey S and W Company—Smith and F.
81-79—Bhimjee Canjee H and C—Premjee Ludha and others vs Ghella Lukhmarey and others.
98-79—Jefferson and P—Dharma Natha and others vs Dadabhoy Hurjorjee and others.
101-79—Chalk and W—Runchordass Purshotum and others vs Thacker Madhowjee Visram.
105-79—Janardhan and G Mancorebai vs Tukaram Withojee—A F Turner.
107-79—Smith and F—Motilal Runichund vs The Alexandra S and W Company.

LONG CAUSES.

248-78—Smith and F—The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Company vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington H and C and in person—Part heard.
504-78—Prescot and W—Sallay bin Oomer Baruck, &c vs Mahomed Moosa.
704-77—Shapurjee and T—Walbai vs Hurban Nursey and others—Lynch and T.
618-78—Jefferson and P—Bhana Heera and others vs Yemnabai and others—Khunderao M.
522-78—Tyabjee and S—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Hajee Adam Peerbhoy and another—M H Khan.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTION.

218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shri Goverdhunlaljee Girdhurlaljee vs Shri Girdhurlaljee Govindrajee—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

406-78—Macfarlane and G—Jan Mahomed Khaluckdina vs Pudumsey Lukhumsey and another—Rimingt on H and C—Part heard.
468-78—Pestonjee K—Mariambai vs Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff—Ardeshir and H.
529-78—Mirza H Khan—Cassibai vs Chotoolal Bossawan—Janardhan G.
543-78—Janardhan G—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Valibhoy Khanmahomed—Moreshwar L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Hills, Lieut Col, R E, on leave, from——.
Barret, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Thomas, Captain, Comst Dept, on medical certificate, from Meanmeer.

FEBRUARY 17.

Guyz, Lieut, 14th Regt, on duty, from Lucknow.
Oldfield, Lieut Col, 6th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Hogg, Capt, 2nd Sind Horse, from leave, from England.
Kirkwood, Captain, 28th Regt, from leave, from England.
Udny, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, from Deolaiee.
Selby, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Anderson, Lieut, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY, 15.

Hills, Lieut Col, R E, on leave, to——.
Brant, Lieut, R E, on leave, to Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 17.

Mills, Lieut, Col, 30th Bombay N I, on duty, to Quetta.
Carruthers, Surg, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Kelly, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Carter, Captain, 25th Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Moocetta, Col, 3rd sick Infantry, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Major, 13th Madras N I, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Thomas, Captain, Comst Dept, on leave, to England.
Jarris, Surg, from leave, to Poona.
Wilson, Vet Surg, from leave, to Secundrabad.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 15)
Nagpur, 10th February 1879.

Mr Finch, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Major Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.
Major Hogg, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, February 12.)

Mr Porter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade and to be District and Sessions Judge of Noakholly.
Mr Rastrick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted six months' extension of furlough on medical certificate.
Mr Mackl, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is allowed six months' special leave to Europe.
Mr Whinfield is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack.
Mr Hime, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, is allowed six months' special leave to Europe.
Lieut G U Browne, 40th Foot, is appointed to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieut-Governor of Bengal.
Mr Forbes, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Patna.
Mr Norman, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, Mr Newbury, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore, Mr Rees, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, Mr J A Hopkins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, Mr J J Livesay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, Mr J Ware-Edgar, C S I, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, Mr F Jones, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, are confirmed in their appointments.
Mr Whinfield is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.
Mr Larmine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, is confirmed in that appointment.
Mr Hime is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Patna.
Mr Grant, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, is confirmed in that appointment.
Mr Lyall is appointed to be Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.
Mr Price is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.
Mr Stevens, Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, is appointed to Pubna.
Mr Tayler, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, is confirmed in that appointment.
Mr Kemble, Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to Gya.
Mr Boxwell, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Noakholly.
Mr Weekes is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.
Mr Pawsey is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Bankoora.
Mr Pallew is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.
Mr Cotton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.
Mr Brett, Officiating District and Session Judge of Jessore, Mr Bowne, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Patna, Mr Grant, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, Mr Cornell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, Mr Macpherson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, Mr Beveridge, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, Mr Bignold, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Bankoora and additional District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, are confirmed in those appointments.
Mr Geddes is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.
Mr Kelly, District and Sessions Judge, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore.
Mr Dalton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, is confirmed in that appointment.
Mr Peterson is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom.
Captain Lillingston is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts.
Mr Reid, District Superintendent of Police, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and seven months.
The Rev R C Spring, Junior Chaplain, St John's Church, Calcutta, is appointed to be Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral and of the General Hospital.
The services of the Rev B T Atlay are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces of Oudh, with effect from the 7th instant.
Mr R Steel is allowed leave for six months from his duties as a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.
Captain W L Searle, Officiating Superintendent of Marine, Eastern Division, is appointed to act as Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SHEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th February 1879.

1 The Range at Cooria will be reserved for C and E Company on Wednesday and Thursday next.
2 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the Strength and posted to a Company as follows, viz :—
No. 865 Vol Knowles, B I—C Company.
No. 866 Bugler Forde, A—C Company.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....21st, 8h. 54·3m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Feb.					
Tues. 18	.....	6 29	6 0	{ 9 31 m 10 25 a	3 52 m 3 45 a
Wed. 19	English Mail expected.	6 28	6 0	{ 10 23 m 11 0 a	4 38 m 4 31 a
Th. 20	.....	6 29	6 1	{ 11 3 m 1 32 a	5 1 m 5 0 a
Fri. 21	....	6 27	6 1	{ 11 40 m 11 59 a	5 43 m 5 43 a
Sat. 22	....	6 26	6 2	{ 0 10 m	6 10 m 6 14 a
Sun. 23	Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.	6 25	6 2	{ 0 37 m 0 45 a	6 46 a 7 7 m
Mon. 24	St. Mathias.	6 25	6 2	{ 0 54 m 1 16 a	7 16 a 7 16 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BILLIARDS,
TEMPLE BAR! TEMPLE BAR!
TO NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
MR. SHORTER and Mr. H. ROBERTS will play 500 up, the latter receiving 125 start, after which Mr. H. Roberts will play a Fancy Cannon Game.
The entertainment to close with an entire change of Fancy Strokes.
Play will commence at 9 p. m.
ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
TEMPLE BAR.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FOURTH SERIES of LECTURES will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, term of 1879-80.

SUBJECT.—English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th February 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE NOW IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PARKER—February 8th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Lieutenant G. O. Parker, I. N., Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, of a son.
RIVETT-CARNAC—February 15th, at Government House, Malabar Point, the wife of Major Rivett-Carnac, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, of a son.

DEATH.

SPILLING—February 17th, of diphtheria, Charlie, the darling son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Spilling, aged 5 years and 10 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEARS—February 7th, at Jheium, the wife of Mr. W. H. Lears Accountant, Public Works Department, of a son.
MACPHERSON—February 4th, at Cuttack, the wife of William Macpherson, Esq., Civil service, of a daughter.
SHEAWARD—February 13th, at Madras, the wife of H. Sheaward, Submarine Telegraph Company, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1879.

WE publish this morning a reassuring telegram from Natal. The Zulus, after the usual fashion of savages, seem to have contented themselves with the slaughter of some hundreds of their enemies, and not to have pursued their advantage by invading Natal ; and Lord Chelmsford's army seems to be executing steadily the original plan of campaign, for we are told that the centre column of the force is established in Zulu territory. This news confirms our impression that, having regard to the strength of the troops under Lord Chelmsford's command, the alarm felt at the possible consequences of the defeat of a British detachment was exaggerated. We deprecated the panic-stricken outcries of unthinking critics who demanded that an Indian contingent should at once be shipped for Natal, believing, as we did, that England could manage affairs in that colony perfectly well without Indian aid ; and now the *Times* ridicules most effectually Lord Lytton's generous offer of an Indian contingent by recommending an immediate reduction in the numbers of both European and native troops in India. Certainly, if we have regiments to spare for service in Natal, and Natal can do without them, the garrison of British India may be safely reduced ; but can this country be said to have a redundant military force, when thirteen European and double that number of native battalions are engaged beyond the frontier in occupying an enemy's country ?

IT is surely time for all decent people in Bombay to repudiate the belief, which prevails widely in England, that their interests and opinions are identical with those of the local millowners. The tone which these gentlemen permit themselves to employ in speaking of the perfectly natural desire of English manufacturers to secure the abolition of the cotton import duties is extremely silly and impertinent. At the meeting of the Millowners' Association on Saturday last, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee,—to whom we gave credit for having more sense,—described the repeal of the duties on coarser goods effected last year as "a grievous and most unjust wrong inflicted on India." This is a fair sample of the impudence of Bombay millowners in assuming that they alone are the people of India. To ordinary apprehension the removal of duties which artificially increased the price of certain descriptions of cotton cloth could not but be a boon to the Indian consumer. The only loser by this change in the Tariff was the B

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

GENERAL BIDDULPH'S ADVANCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

General Biddulph has reconnoitred up to Har Killabist, the junction of the Helmund and Argandab rivers.

ATTACK ON COLONEL RYALL'S CAMP BY A FANATIC.

Reports have been received that on the 10th instant, at Colonel Ryall's camp at Kalah Mir Mahomed, in the Arghasan Valley, a horseman advanced alone towards the camp, dismounted, and fired at a European soldier, but missed him; he subsequently fired one or two shots into the camp before he was killed. About forty armed men watched his proceedings from a distance. They were driven off by the troops in camp, and two were killed, others wounded. There was no loss on our side.

Wali Mahomed reached Jallalabad on the 16th instant.

PIRACY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Zaid bin Mahomed is continuing his piratical aggressions on the Kateef Coast in the Persian Gulf, and the measures taken by the local Turkish Government to stop him have failed. The Resident at Bushire has taken steps to protect Bahrein.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 16.

A Manifesto has been issued by the Czar which ratifies the definitive Treaty of Peace which was signed on the 8th instant. Orders have been given for the withdrawal of the troops.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Consols closed at 96⅛, a rise of ⅛ upon previous quotations.

THE ZULU KAFFIR WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Advices from the Cape announce that Colonel Pearson, Commandant of Natal and commanding the centre column, is safely established at Ekowe. No hostile Zulus are in Natal.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE FORCES IN INDIA.

The *Times*, in an article this morning, urges the simultaneous reduction of the British troops and the Native Army in India.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ulto. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats in favour of buyers.

Fair Dholleras	4 5-16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	112½
Bar Silver	49⅜
Oriental Bank Shares	£32
Chartered ,, ,,	£17-10
Do. Mercantile ,, ,,	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33
Departure—Hector.	

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, FEB. 17, 7.1 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		...Rs. 7 3-16d. to 3-1d. per Re.	
Do.	6 months' sight	...Rs. 7 9-16d. to 3-1d. per Re.	
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7 3-1d. to 9-16d. ,,	
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 7 9-16d. to 3-1d. ,,	
Private Bills	3 ,, ,,	2 3-16 ,,	
Sovereigns each		Rs. 12-5 ,,	

MAJOR RIVETT-CARNAC, Military Secretary to the Governor, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Kurrachee.

THE *Englishman* says:—"The news of the disaster in South Africa has evidently turned the attention of the British public from Afghanistan to the Cape, for a telegram from the proprietors of the London *Daily News* is said to have been received in this country directing Mr. A. Forbes, the special correspondent, to proceed to Natal from Delagoa Bay. The steamer started by Yesterday's Mail steamer to represent the *Daily Telegraph* in Natal; so he has stolen a march on Mr. Forbes.

WE hear that the Government of India have under consideration the rules regarding the examination of candidates for rewards for knowledge of the Oriental languages. It will be remembered that a Committee sat in Calcutta on this subject a short time ago and submitted a report, according to which presumably the rules will be revised. The Punjab Government have submitted references to which no decision has yet been arrived at by other decision was hardly to be expected, the ground taken by the Government of Bengal rendering interference almost impossible. At the same time every one who is acquainted with Dr. Woodford, and with the manner in which, up to the last hour of his service, he discharged his duties as Police Surgeon, must feel that, whatever ground there may have been for relieving him of the charge of the Campbell Hospital, his compulsory retirement under the fifty-five years' rule was not required in the interests of the public, and therefore was opposed to the spirit in which it is understood that that rule should be worked."

THE introduction of Post cards into India, to which the Secretary of State gave his sanction some months ago, is, we understand, to be carried out as soon as a supply of the cards is received. The sizes of the cards will be similar to those adopted for the English Post cards—namely, for inland cards 4¼ inches by about 2½ inches, and for the international cards 4¼ inches by about 3⅜ inches. The coat of arms which appears on the English Post card has been adopted for the Indian cards. The supply of inland cards will be limited for the present to 20,000,000.

WE learn from Calcutta that the information given in our telegram yesterday, that a large number of men will be supposed to be at Maruf, is not confirmed by official reports.

THE agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received telegraphic advice that a dividend of £1 per share, equal to 11 per cent., has been declared for the half year ended 31st December last. That 100,000 dollars have been added to the reserve fund and 29,525 dollars carried forward to new account.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue):—We learn that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief marched from Sukkur to Jacobabad on the 8th. He had been slightly indisposed while at the latter place, but our correspondent there tells us this was not to be wondered at, as there had been a good deal of sickness prevalent. There have been three deaths already in the 83rd, and now we are sorry to learn that the Commandant of that regiment, Colonel Brown, is ill. It is odd that all the troops that go to Sukkur seem to suffer—invariably we may say—which certainly points to a fault somewhere. Is it the faulty conservancy or is it some inherent evil in the *locale* itself? Considering that a number of troops are to be always kept there, and that barrack arrangements are being made accordingly, we think this is a matter that should be looked carefully into, as a reserve of invalids would scarcely promise much support to our forces in the front.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence in the opinion of the Government of India, that the passage and outfit allowance of educational officers and chaplains on first appointment to the Indian establishment which is now fixed at £150 should in future, as a rule, not exceed £100.

THE Government of India have published a resolution confirming the decision of the Government of Bengal in Dr. Woodford's case. The *Englishman* says:—"That the Government of India should have arrived at any other decision was hardly to be expected, the ground taken by the Government of Bengal rendering interference almost impossible. At the same time every one who is acquainted with Dr. Woodford, and with the manner in which, up to the last hour of his service, he discharged his duties as Police Surgeon, must feel that, whatever ground there may have been for relieving him of the charge of the Campbell Hospital, his compulsory retirement under the fifty-five years' rule was not required in the interests of the public, and therefore was opposed to the spirit in which it is understood that that rule should be worked."

SOME official papers received by last mail describe the difficulties encountered in the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy in China. Notwithstanding fines and imperial edicts against its growth and consumption, the result appears to be that more and more opium is produced and used each year. In some provinces very stringent measures are taken to suppress it, whilst others are overrun with the poppy, special dues being levied both on the land given to its cultivation and the drug produced. Then, again, the Chinese cultivators have discovered that the poppy is an exceedingly remunerative crop, and the local authorities seem to be not altogether indifferent to the fact either, for from the fines and bribes connected with the production it is believed that they reap a profitable harvest. In some respects the higher authorities are powerless to act, for if they attempt to carry out the imperial decrees they are informed that to interfere with the crops will so impoverish the landowners as to make the collection of the imperial land tax impossible.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a revised scale proposed by the Government of India for the Post Office establishment at Rangoon, which includes an increased salary for the Postmaster.

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—The last annual distribution of prizes to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps went off with great success. Though personally taking no part in the Volunteer movement, the number of prizes contributed by the native nobility and gentry shows very unequivocally the strongly marked appreciation with which the movement is regarded by the native community generally, and a decided disposition on their part to keep on the best terms possible with their European fellow-citizens. It is deserving of prominent notice that the Volunteer Corps is very largely composed of the European members of our local trades, who, with that British energy so well deserving of imitation, do not hesitate to devote the little leisure they can snatch from their wonted callings, to their unthankful duties as useful citizens and loyal subjects of the Empress Queen. We hope in time to see the local Volunteer Corps throw itself open to our young men of the better class, who may desire and qualify themselves to take part in the movement.

WE (*Englishman*) learn, through private sources from Bokhara, that an interview had taken place between Sher Ali and General Kaufmann at a spot near the banks of the Oxus. It is stated that the Russian Governor was accompanied on the occasion by Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, and that the meeting between these once rival chiefs was of the most cordial character, the Sardar professing his readiness to assist the Amir to the utmost of his power. The Amir of Bokhara would also, it is said, have been present on the occasion, had he not been called away to Shahr-i-Sabz, and tendered his excuses through General Kaufmann.

REFERRING to Mr. Elliott's "Report on the History of the Mysore Famine," the *Delhi Gazette* asks:—"When the next Famine takes place under native administration, how will it be met? Another part of the report tells us that unfortunately but few of the Native Assistant Commissioners are in the habit of riding; the ordinary conveyance of the country is the bullock-coach, and it is in these vehicles that most of them make their tours and carry on the duties of inspection. Further we are told that the old class of Amildars (chief officers of talukas) were uneducated men of strong will, common sense, and much intelligence, who knew to govern and make themselves obeyed. It is a general complaint that the new men who pass from a school education and a University degree to a clerk's post in a Bangalore office, and thence to the office of Amildar, are found wanting in practical knowledge and governing power, and it is a phrase indicating bitter scorn in Mysore to call a man a B. A. From these remarks we come to the conclusion that to eliminate the European element from the Government of that province will be very much like acting the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out."

THE *Rangoon Gazette* writes as follows about affairs at Mandalay:—There can be little doubt, we think, that another *coup d'etat* has been carried out in Mandalay, by which the young King has shown that he is not exactly the cock-fighting and pony-loving monarch which his Ministers, or a certain number of them, whould have wished to see him degenerate into. We may, however, be pretty certain that King Theebaw has not taken the late measures of severity against certain Ministers, by which he has recovered his authority, without having been prompted by some longer head than his own behind the scenes. That two of the most powerful Ministers, the Mugway Mengyee and the Yenangyoung Mengyee, were picked out along with some others for punishment shows, we imagine, that they were the victims not so much of their cupidity as of party intrigues. We should not be at all surprised to find that some other Minister to whom these men were inimical had been pulling the wires which brought them low. The King's mother is said to have interfered on behalf of the Mugway Mengyee and solicited his exemption from imprisonment and other punishment, and we hear that in deference to this expressed wish no further action will be taken against this Minister, who will therefore remain only under a cloud temporarily. The way we hear the King managed to effect his object without causing a serious commotion was by his having shown sympathy for his soldiers and officers who had been imprisoned for several months, though many of the disgraced Ministers is said to have drawn the allowance for the army but forgot to pay it over. His Majesty had also of course the Kenwoon Mengyee and his party as well as the Chief Priest to support him, otherwise he could hardly have succeeded in what he did. These changes clearly demonstrate how necessary it is for the British Resident to have a guard for the protection of himself and British subjects. The more one learns of the civilian period through with Mr. Shaw passed when the Nyoung Yan and Nyoung Gyo princes took refuge in the Residency, the more are we convinced of the absolute necessity of the precaution we have urged. That an attack on the Residency by two or three hundred ruffians, well primed with some maddening liquor, was intended at one time there is little doubt. Only for the tact and management of the Kenwoon Mengyee this little affair would have come off. The matter speaks for itself, and British subjects in Mandalay are now living on a volcano which may at any time burst out.

THE prosecution of the Russian army contractors Cohan, Greger, and Horwitz has been abandoned by order of the Czar, and their demands are to be satisfied in full. The accused have, the *Cologne Gazette* says, threatened to compromise so many high-placed persons, that, as in all similar instances in Russia, the prosecution had to be given up. The *Cologne Gazette* recalls the case of Privy Councillor and Commissary-General of the mobilized army Arends who had during one year "saved" (for himself, of course) a sum of two million roubles, estimated probably far too low by the prosecution. Of this also nothing is heard any more. The Russian generals have covered themselves with glory, but the army contractors, officials, and their high-placed patrons have certainly made more tangible profits.

MRS. ANDERSON, an Englishwoman who, in Brooklyn, undertook to walk some 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours, is undoubtedly a pedestrian of very remarkable powers, and if there is one thing about her more remarkable than her endurance it is her digestion. A diligent reporter of an American paper lately jotted down the various things that Mrs. Anderson ate and drank in the course of twenty-four hours, and the assortment is very much mixed, to say the least of it:—

The walk has, it is claimed, brought to light a feature which will prove of great interest to medical men and professional trainers; but it is to be hoped that neither of these classes will set it down as a hard and fast rule that what Mrs. Anderson can live and thrive upon will necessarily be good for everybody else. At 8 11 p.m. she had taken a simple meal of port wine and bread. This innocent refreshment was purely a "snack," and eleven minutes later she started on half a pork pie and some Lager beer, followed at 8·38 by more port wine and half a dozen oysters. Pineapples, port wine; cup of tea and candied fruit; port wine; beef tea and more port wine, carried her on for nearly an hour and a half, and at ten o'clock she went on the track eating nuts. Twenty minutes after this, oysters and champagne constituted the meal, and five more supplies of port wine, with light eatables, brought her as far as midnight, when the pork pie and nuts were supplemented with additional port wine and the leg of a lobster. After an interval of twenty minutes, more port wine and more lobster were consumed; then came seven draughts of Port wine and two of champagne, with nuts, oysters, candied fruit, and pine-apple, till 5.22, when she tried back to the track, after a 5.40 retreat to the cabin with the same fruit, and an hour later had still more lobster. Nuts frequently figure, and we pass over many items till at 9.35 the lady tried quinine and at 10.38 had chop, onions, and roll. Port wine still figures at very frequent intervals, and at mid-day it is not surprising to find the entry stating simply "magnesia." Although there are seventy-four entri s of food taken in less than twenty-hours, and, considering what sort of food much of it was, one can be little astonished to find that "Mrs. Anderson's attendants had often to guide her along the beaten track, as she was very sleepy, and evinced a disposition to walk in every direction except the right one."

THE DUKE'S OWN ARTILLERY.—The first squad of the Duke's artillery consisting of twenty men, having gone through a course of sixteen drills at the smoothbore and the rifled muzzle loading guns, have this day been told off for musketry drill on the Camp Esquipage Esplanade by Col. Church. The fourth squad at ball practice at the St. Thomas Butts, take the pl ce of the first squad at the big guns. After all the squads have gone through the big gun drill, the battery will be put through a course of instruction on the various kinds of guns used in the service, and other particulars regarding their use and construction, so as to make the men thorough gunners.—*Madras Mail.*

THE KHOTE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would perhaps be a pity to disturb the harmony of the Famine Commission's progress through the fat of the land; but can you tell me, Sir, why the Konkan generally and the Ratnagiri Collectorate in particular have been omitted from the circle of their wanderings? The new relations or old ones revived between Khote and tenant would be, one would think, a very proper subject for the cogniscance of a Famine Commission, as in the event of a famine there would be but little chance for

A KHOTE'S TENANT-AT-WILL.

FOR SCHOLARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be glad if any of your readers can interpret the following obscure Portuguese inscription upon the tablet in the military barracks of Nova Goa, given in Mr. J. N. Fonseca's History of Goa, p. 102:—

"Nao vos hade faltar gente famosa,
Honra, valor e fama gloriosa,
No bom e feliz Governo do,
Illmo. e Exmo. Snr. D Manoel de Portugal e Castro V.
Rei da India Anno 1832."

Mr. Fonseca has attempted the following version, but I think it is unintelligible:—

"You will not want distinguished persons, honour, valour, and glorious fame during the good and prosperous government of the most illustrious and excellent Dom Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Viceroy of India, 1832."

Bombay, Feb. 15. ANTIQUARIUS.

THE SIRUR HORSE SHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent in his account of the Sirur Horse Show fails to give one reason for the great decrease in the number of horses exhibited as compared with the last show; it was fixed for the day that the Mahejli fair was opened, and it is not to be wondered at if some animals were sent to the latter place which under ordinary circumstances would have tried their chances of winning prizes at Sirur.

It is quite true that breeders part with their young stock before a second cross can be obtained: much of it goes into the Nizam's territories, and very frequently the young stock is sold as soon as it is certain that a mare is in foal to a favorite sire.

Horse-breeding from Government stallions is being carried on to a great extent in these districts, but its good effects will hardly be appreciable until there is some sort of tax on stallions.

NAGAR DISTRICTS.

THE SOLAR HEAT COOKING APPARATUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You published in your issue of the 14th a para. taken from the *World*, which you say "will interest Mr. W. Adams," to the effect that armies and travellers in sunny countries might with advantage adopt "the sun cooking apparatus which was lately exhibited at the *Champ de Mars*. With it a mirror of ten inches will bring a quart of water to boiling-point in half an hour, and roast a pound of beef in twenty two minutes." As the interests now surprises me, because the inventor himself showed it to me in October 1876. The words "a mirror of ten inches" show that the writer of the para. in the *World* has not seen the thing he undertakes to describe. If any of your readers have the curiosity to wish to know the principle on which it is constructed, they have only to look at my solar cooking apparatus, which is exhibited on the ground floor of the Mechanics' Institute. It only differs from that of M. Mouchot in costing about one-third of the price for which his apparatus can be constructed. In my apparatus, during the Xmas holidays of 1877, the Italians of the native army, lodging in the gymnasium at Colaba, were cooked daily, and a Xmas cake was baked in it in about the same period of time as would be required over an ordinary fire. It is about as large as a hip-bath. In comparison with this, M. Mouchot's expensive apparatus, which, the *World* says, "will bring a quart of water to boiling-point in half an hour and roast a pound of beef in twenty two minutes," is *bien peu de chose*. The writer in the *World* will be surprised to hear that I will undertake to boil sixty gallons of water in twenty minutes before 8 a. m. at a cost not much above that of the "mirror of ten inches" which he refers to, and which, I believe, that of the larger apparatus described in a recent number of *The Engineer*, with which M. Mouchot, in September last, drove a small steam pump by concentrated solar heat.

The operations against Kabul have necessitated a chain of military posts extending over several hundreds of miles, to many of which every bit of firewood has to be carried by camels, but solar heat can be had in any quantity for nothing. In Natal and the Cape it will often be a service of extreme danger to go in quest of firewood to any distance from camp, and the solar heat is as cheap and plentiful as in India. To both forces the little apparatus which, as I have said, can be seen at the Mechanics' Institute Bombay, would be exceedingly useful, especially as it can be used on the march. Placed on a coolie's head the men's rations would be cooked whilst the coolie trotted by their side. It can also be used on a cart or the back of a baggage animal. I should be glad to perhaps to many of your readers if it were not that the apparatus is at the Mechanics' Institute, and I shall be happy to bet a heavy wager that a quarter of mutton and a quantity of vegetables can be cooked in it, on a coolie's head, as he trots round Rotten Row—on a clear day, of course, as sunshine is a *sine qua non*. This fact makes the apparatus especially valuable to accompany convoys of wounded, as nourishing food would always be within call. So much for cooking food, by solar heat, on a small scale. If you will permit me, I will add a few words as to doing so on a larger scale.

My agent in Calcutta is about to make an experiment, or perhaps will have done so before this is published, on a larger scale than I have yet attempted. It will take place on the premises of Messrs. Burn and Co., at Howrah. There will be 20 mirrors, each containing 49 glasses 6 inches by 4 inches, and each mirror having a focal distance of 20 feet and giving a circular focus of about 18 inches in diameter. These 20 foci will be directed on to the lower part of an ordinary vertical iron boiler of six H. P. It may be that the experiment will be unsuccessful in getting up steam in this boiler with sixty mirrors. If so, 100 will have to be used. But if any military man should witness the experiment he will see at a glance how very simple it would be by means of twenty mirrors to bake the bread and cook the rations of a whole battalion of soldiers, by concentrated solar heat, without any fuel whatever, or cooking apparatus, and that two mirrors for concentrating solar heat on a large scale, left Calcutta for the Mauritius and Natal on about the 22nd of December last, but as they will first be established at the Maur tius they will probably not reach Natal in time to be of any service in the present campaign. Ridiculous as it may appear to some of your readers, solar heat has to be extensively used, in tropical countries, concentrated by my mirrors.

W. ADAMS.

EUROPEAN COLONIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I take the subjoined extract from a letter from the Mahableshwar correspondent of the *Deccan Herald*:—

"I wonder why some of the many pensioners who live in Poona do not better themselves by trying farming along this mountain chain. There cannot a better climate be found, and one which from its mildness is more suited to the European constitution which has suffered from the malaria and heat of the plains. Farming would pay well in such places as are protected to a great extent from the excessive rainfall; and 'small beginnings are sure to make great endings.' I have been told that Euteshvar, which is so near Satara and is habitable all the year round, would be an excellent place on which to start the first farm. Land there can be had on very favorable terms, and one or two families might make a good thing of farming there. If you know of any family who would like to start, let them apply to you, and if you give me their names and can recommend them, I will do my best to put them in the way of doing good for themselves and those dependent upon them."

It is thus clear that land *can* be had in the Mahableshwar Hills, notwithstanding the fact that so much cold water is thrown on every proposal for the colonization by European officers and men of the Army and Civil Services.

If this letter should happen to met the eye of our excellent Governor, His Excellency may rest assured of one fact in connection with that important question, viz, that a colony of European farmers, each with a holding of say 100 acres and with sufficient capital to work it, could afford to pay a land tax five times as high as the ridiculously low rates now generally fixed by regulation throughout the country, and of which we hear such constant grumbling.

The obstacles to European colonization are those which are created by the civil officers of districts, who, as a rule, decline to give any faculties for the acquisition of land to European. If, therefore, H.E. would but remove this insuperable barrier and himself take the matter in hand, he would have taken the first step in a movement the importance of which, both to Government and to the *native* agriculturists is, simply inestimable.

There seems to be no reason why a large tract of hill country should not be set aside by Government "for public purposes," the present occupants being required to surrender their holdings on payment of a fixed valuation of, say, Re. 10 per acre, the Sirdars being reimbursed by the settler by annual instalments within a period of five years.

A SETTLER IN WAITING.

SCOTCH ENTERPRISE.—One of the difficulties which presents itself in the attempt to transfer food materials from the place of production to that of consumption is, that many articles cannot be kept sound and sweet in their raw state during the time necessarily employed in transit. Europe has long been enriched by the corn fields of Australia and San Francisco, but it has only lately been benefited by the enormous flocks of sheep of Australia or the herds of South America through the agency of the preserved meat companies. Purveyors have found that "as the mountain will not come to Mahomet (at least not in good condition!) Mah met must go to the mountain," and so have every facility their factories to the countries where the raw materials abound. A novel and enterprising experiment of this kind has just been carried out by the well-known Scotch firm of preserved provision manufacturers, Messrs. John Moir & Son, of Aberdeen and London. They have long experienced a difficulty in obtaining Seville oranges in sound condition, and have frequently had to contend against the trickery of the exporter in sending from Seville rotten oranges grown in other districts of Spain. To remedy this, they have actually obtained concession from H. M. Alfonso XII, authorising them and them alone, to prepare the Seville Orange Marmalade in any part of Spain for a term of 25 years. Profiting with out delay by this concession this firm in November last opened a factory at Seville, and are now employing on the spot 60 hands in the manufacture of Genuine Seville Orange Marmalade. They find the Spanish women and girls even more skilful in the work than their English sisters, and the fruit not having been bruised and otherwise damaged by sea voyage and railway carriage, is richer in juice and yields clearer pulp.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Race Course this evening.

POPULAR LECTURES.—The fourth public lecture of the season in connection with the Dayan Prasark Mandlee will be delivered in Gujarati at 6 p. m. to-day, Tuesday, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, by Mr. Nusservanji Hormjibhoy Patel. Subject, "The consumption of wealth and the principles of taxation, (with local references.)" The lecture is open to the public.

THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.—By an error of the printer in the final arrangement of our report of the proceedings of the Association published yesterday, Mr. Manchorjee Nowrojee Banajee's speech on the "short-time movement" was placed before instead of following Mr. Morarjee Goculdas's.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Bahadoor Fazleloodeen, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing six cotton coats, belonging to Oosman Abba, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—William Wales and William Kelly, the former the boat-swain and the latter the carpenter of the British ship Standard, were yesterday both convicted by Mr. Nana Moorjee of absenting themselves without leave or any satisfactory excuse. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to two weeks' similar imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last, at the G. I. P. Railway infirmary, Byculla, on view of the body of a labourer employed at the Railway workshops, Parel, where he met with a severe accident on the afternoon previous. It seems that while he, with two other labourers, were pushing a pair of wheels of a ghat engine on to a siding, and while passing a windlass, deceased was jammed between it and a wheel, the projecting crank pin of which entered deceased causing a serious wound. He was at once removed to the infirmary, where he died half an hour after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.—The Sessions Court of Kurrachee recently found a girl named Dhutoli, 12 years of age, guilty of murdering her husband, Moosa, by administering arsenic to him in his food; and a man named Hamid was found guilty of abetting the offence. The man was sentenced to be hanged, and the girl to transportation for life.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWELFTH DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE GARRH.)

The following, being the last case on the calendar, was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Elizer Essoobjee Sankey, a Beni-Israel, was charged with giving false evidence in a suit heard before Sir Charles Sargent in August 1877; with fabricating false evidence; and with using as genuine a forged document, knowing the same to be forged. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The facts of the case are briefly these. On the 11th July 1866, the prisoner, his father, and mother borrowed Re. 27,000 and executed a mortgage of their house to Nenbai, a Khoja woman. The money not being repaid as stipulated, the property was sold by Nenbai at an auction sale; and one of the purchasers was Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy. Prisoner then brought a suit in the High Court to get the sale set aside. The matters in difference were eventually referred to the arbitration of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, who made his award setting aside the sale, and found that Re. 28,000 were due to Nenbai. The award was made on the 27th May 1875, and prisoner was given a year's time to pay the money; and in default Nenbai was at liberty to sell the house. Not satisfied with the award, prisoner took proceedings in the High Court against Nenbai, alleging corruption and misconduct on the part of the arbitrator. On the 6th July 1876, the judge who heard the case held that the award was perfectly good; and the prisoner was directed to pay the money as decreed by the award. After the expiration of a year from the date of the award, the money not being paid, Nenbai advertised the prisoner's property for sale. Prisoner waited until the last day when he took a summons from the judge in chambers, seeking to restrain the sale, alleging that he had paid Rs. 15,000 on account of the mortgage, and that he was ready to pay the balance. That summons was dismissed by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 26th August 1876, and the sale was ordered to proceed. The summons is not a proceeding conclusive of the rights of parties, and the prisoner was at liberty to file a suit if he chose. Nenbai again advertised the property for sale. Prisoner held back till the last day, and, with a view to further harass the mortgagee, filed another suit in the High Court against Nenbai, alleging that he had paid to her Rs. 15,000 on the 1st day of March 1876 on account of the mortgage. It was important to bear the dates in mind; and the jury would see how improbable it was that prisoner should pay the amount on the 10th July 1876—that is, four days after a decision was given against him by the High Court, under which he was ordered to pay the property on paying the whole amount due by him. He could not redeem it on paying a part of the money. At the hearing of the second suit, prisoner produced a receipt for the Rs. 15,000 he alleged to have paid, saying that Nenbai put her mark to it, and that her mehta, Kessowjee Hirjeji, would speak to the signature on the receipt. He said the learned counsel would be relieved of the trouble of seeking to ascertain the truth in a contest of probabilities on one side or the other. In order to prove the mehta's signature, the prisoner produced in court a book containing other signatures by the mehta. In the course of the hearing an attorney, who was called as a witness, discovered that the signature on the receipt for Rs. 15 000 had been traced from a signature in the book, in other words, forged; and by putting the one upon the other and holding the papers against the light, the jury could see the tracing. But it was an exact tracing of the signature, one from the other. Apart from the probabilities of the case, this discovery afforded a conclusive proof that the prisoner had forged the mehta's signature, or got some one to forge it, and had used it as genuine. The hearing of the case in the lower court no less than seven days. The learned counsel did not intend to call all the evidence, which it would be unnecessary to do; but he would call the mehta, the judge's clerk, and the expert who discovered the tracing of the signature. On the 13th August 1877 Sir Charles Sargent gave a decree against the prisoner; immediately afterwards sanction was applied for to prosecute the prisoner for perjury. The prisoner did not wait in court to hear whether the sanction was given or not, but he left suddenly and could not be found for fifteen months afterwards. Sanction to prosecute him was given by Sir Charles Sargent; and information was laid against him, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he eluded the warrant for fifteen months. Meantime, Nenbai died, and after a lapse of fifteen months he thought he would be safe once more in coming back to Bombay. He calculated wrongly; for he was arrested on the 20th January last, and was placed before the magistrate, and was committed for trial.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. The prisoner called four or five witnesses in his defence, after which Mr. Inverarity rose to reply on behalf of the prosecution, but had not finished at 5.45 p.m. when the Sessions were adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. The jury were allowed to separate.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1879.

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE to be run for on Thursday, the 20th instant.

Subscriptions are invited for the above which will be duly acknowledged in the local papers.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.

THE public are reminded that no one will be allowed on the course or in the enclosures without a ticket. These will be issued at the published rates on application to Mr. J. S. Maidment up to 2 p.m. on each day of the races.

Tickets will be sold at the different entrances on the days of the Races at the rates published for non-subscribers only.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
10th Feb., 1879. Honorary Secretary.

THE RACE LOTTERIES.

THERE are four races on the programme to-day, in three of which seven or more horses start.

Lotteries were held on the two chief races last night, when the horses sold as follows:—

ARAB WINNERS' HANDICAP.

The Aga's Stable (Surferaz, Leilloo and Judge Advocate)	Rs. 400
Dutchman	145
King Arthur	395
Navarino	110
Rocket	260

ARAB LOSERS' HANDICAP.

Child of the Desert	70
Glenmore	115
Moonstone	65
Kohinoor	70
Victor	25
Lochiel	135
H. H. the Aga's Stable (Lachin and Surferaz)	165

UNBORN generations of Londoners will bless the memory of Miss Lisetta Rist, who had for forty-three years filled the post of organist at the church of All Hallows Barking, in Great Tower-street. That lady, now deceased, has left (the *Citizen* informs us) a considerable sum in the hands of trustees, to be applied "for ever" to the distribution of gravel in steep and slippery London roadways, a work which she had personally superintended and paid for during her lifetime.

WE learn from a Bombay correspondent that one of the principal objects of the visit of Admiral Bythesea to Kurrachee was the inspecting for himself, and enabling him to form a fair idea of, the capabilities of our harbour for receiving Her Majesty's troop-ships. Of course the result of his enquiry has been favorable as the harbour has ample capacity now for any of those afloat; and, in view of eventualities which are by no means impossible, whatever our Calcutta anti-jingo friend may assert it is just as well to know that Kurrachee, as one of the more remote bases of operations, is suited in this respect to the requirements that will be demanded of the Port. The Admiral has proceeded on a tour of professional enquiry up the Gulf.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue.)

PERFECTION.—Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is the only one in which pure gray hair will fail to restore grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It super proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeSouza & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyall & Co., Bangalore & Co., Allahabad; P. Thomas & Co., Simla; and Lawrence & Co., Agra; Mackillop & Co., Karachi; Hormusjee & Co., Poona; Mathias & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nasserwanjee and Sons, Ahmednuggur, and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

DEAD HOUSES WANTED ALONG THE FORESHORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You did me the favour to publish in your issue of 2nd ult. a letter I addressed you on the above subject, and the result of that letter, I presume, may be seen in the reported proceedings in yesterday's *Gazette* of a Port Trust meeting, with reference to a communication on the same subject from the Traffic Manager to the Trustees. The manager, it will be seen, pointed out, as I had done, the necessity for a morgue on the foreshore, and suggested Bori Bandar as a suitable sight for one. But this very sensible suggestion was not adopted, on the untenable plea that there was no present necessity for a morgue. By what train of reasoning the Trustees came to this conclusion I am at a loss to understand, when every day's experience (from which doubtless the Traffic Manager spoke) shows that accommodation of the kind is urgently required. Knowing by similar experience this to be the case, and believing that the Trustees may be brought to amend a decision when proved to have been wrongly arrived at, I would here, in furtherance of that object, quote the last two paras from my former letter, which I think will unmistakably show that, if respect for the dead and some consideration for the feelings of the living have any weight with the Trustees, they should, in the public interest, immediately carry out their Traffic Manager's suggestion. The paras. I refer to run as follows:—"Accidentally killed is a verdict often to be found recorded in the daily papers, as the fate of labourers employed among the shipping in our harbour, and just as often might be seen at one or other of our landing places the bodies of these unfortunates exposed to the sun or rain, and the, in many cases, involuntary gaze of the public, as was that of the unfortunate European, &c. There is no more sickening and repulsive sight than the decomposed corpse of a drowned man, and it is discreditable indeed that a port like Bombay should not, like other civilised places, have the means of hiding from the gaze of the public so repulsive a sight."

Feb. 13. J. T.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1877-78.

YOUR Committee have now the pleasure to report to the members of the Association on the principal topics which have engaged their attention during the year ending 31st October 1878, and to submit a statement of the accounts of the Association for that period.

SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

Early in the year the depressed state of trade and the high price of cotton had, in the case of most of the mills, resulted in unprofitable working, and your Committee therefore convened a general meeting of the Association on the 5th January 1878, to take the opinion of the Association on the desirability of lessening the production of the mills, which could be done effectually by reducing the hours of labour. The relative diff rence in the price of the manufactured article and in the cost of the raw material which had occurred during the previous three years was exemplified by the following facts:—

In January 1875, 20s mule twi-t was sold at 7¼ annas per lb., and Dholleras cotton at Rs. 156 to Rs. 163 per candy; at the end of that year, the price of yarn fell to 6¾ to 7 annas, while cotton stood at Rs. 165. In the beginning of 1877, 20s mule was sold to 7¼ annas, and Dholleras cotton at Rs. 192 to Rs. 196 and unfortunately down to December 1877, the price of 20s mule declined to 6¾ annas, while the price of cotton rose to Rs. 232 to Rs. 206. At the date of the meeting, 20s mule twist had fallen to 6¼ annas per lb. with very little probability of its going much lower. The cause of the depreciation was due to the famine in Southern India, which had deprived the spinners of one of their best markets, and to the demand for China having fallen off in consequence of the market there being overstocked. The mills in India, moreover, were working at a great disadvantage when compared with those of Manchester. In the first place, the first cost of a mill in Bombay was three times greater than that of a mill in England. In the second place, the cost and consumption of coal and stores were much heavier here. In England, a mill with 30,000 or 35,000 spindles and 500 looms paid for coals and stores about £800 a month, while here the cost was not less than £1,600 or Rs. 16,000 a month, being a difference of Rs. 96,000 annum in favour of the English spinner. A third item lay in the much larger amount that must be calculated in India—where the manuf

3rd class, class firing Match—to Private W. Dormieux, Rs. 50.

D COMPANY.

Presented by the Regiment—a Purse—3rd Prize, All-Comers—to Lance-Corpl. M. A. Cornelius, value Rs. 40.

E COMPANY.

Presented by Moulvie Abdool Lateef, Khan Bahadoor—2nd Nursery Prize, Match I—to Capt. J. H. B. Beer, value Rs 30.

By the Regiment—a Purse—1st Prize, All-Comers—to Sergt. T. Linehan, Rs. 120.

By Rajah Dogumber Mitter, C.S.I.—a Cup—13th Prize Match I—to Sergt. T. Linehan, Rs. 50.

By H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan—a Cup—1st Prize, Marksmen's Match—to Corpl. D. George, Rs. 200.

F COMPANY.

Present by Major-General Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.—The Norman Cup—2nd Prize, Presidency Match—to Qr. Mr. H. Hallett, value Rs. 300.

By Messrs. Handford and Crew—a Cup—9th Prize, Match I—to Qr. Mr. H. Hallett, Rs. 150.

By the Regiment—a Purse—7th Prize, All-Comers—to Qr. Mr. H. Hallett, Rs. 5.

By Kumar Indro Chunder Sing, Bahadoor—a Cup—11th Prize, Match I—to Sergt.-Major H. Elworthy, Rs. 100.

By Baboo Chucken Lall Roy, of Chuck Diggee—A Silver Jug—3rd Prize, Match I—to Color-Sergt. R.O. Brewster, Rs. 325.

By the Regiment—a Purse—3rd Prize, Presidency Match—to Sergt. J. Ruffle, Rs. 100.

By Baboo Chooken Lall Roy, of Chuck Diggee—a Silver Jug—4th Prize, Match I—Lance-Corpl. F. A. Lazarus, Rs. 32.

By Shahzada Ahmed Halum Oosman—a Cup—1st Prize, 2nd class, class firing Match—to Private J. Benson, Rs. 100.

By Prince Mirza Jehan Kuddur, Bahadoor—a Cup—1st Nursery Prize, Match I—to Private E. Hall, Rs. 30.

By Major Fergus Graham, Commanding Presidency Volunteers—a Cup—1st Prize, Recruits' Match—to Private J. Brame, Rs. 100.

ALL-COMERS.

Presented by the Regiment—a Purse—4th Prize, All-Comers—to H. T. Hyde, Esq., value Rs. 20.

By the Regiment—a Purse—5th Prize, All-Comers—to W. Westland, Esq., Rs. 15.

By the Regiment—a Purse—9th Prize, All-Comers—to Private Ravenscroft, E. B. Ry. V. Rs. 5.

By a Volunteer—well-to-pass—2nd Prize, 4th Match—to Sergt.-Major Nicholas, Rs. 20.

The Volunteers then reformed line and marched home.—*Englishman.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

(Truth.)

No living woman has had such a chequered career as that most charming of women, the Empress Eugenie. In future times her history will tempt many a novelist, poet, and playwright; but I doubt whether any romancist will be able to weave fictions about her so marvellous as the facts of her real life.

In the year 1845, or thereabouts, the Parisian Prefecture de Police turned its attention to the Countess de Montijo, who was then residing with her two daughters on the third floor of a house in the Rue St. Antoine, Paris, and asked the Commissaire of the quarter to make inquiries about this lady. The request was not an unusual one, for the police of continental cities are accustomed to pry into the affairs of strangers; so the Commissaire sent in a report which ran substantially thus:—"The Countess de Montijo, divorced wife of a Spanish grandee, seems to live in easy but not affluent circumstances. She receives few ladies, but many distinguished foreigners of her own and other countries. She gives occasional tea-parties, at which cards are played. Her daughters, one aged nineteen, and the other eighteen, are renowned for their great beauty. It is said that the eldest is going to marry the Duke d'Albe," &c., &c.

This report, founded probably on the gossip elicited from servants by a foolish detective, were obviously untrue in some of its insinuations, but it was duly lodged in the archives of the Prefecture, whence the Republicans extracted it after the fall of the Second Empire, for publication in that shabby collection of State papers which they entitled "Fasciculus." My object in quoting it here is to recall the impression which existed in the official mind as to the respectability of the Countess de Montijo. She was rated in police books as a lady whom society rather cut, and whose drawing-room was little better than a polite gambling-saloon. The truth is, that there was nothing against Madame de Montijo except her separation from her husband. After this unfortunate domestic event she went travelling about the world with her two daughters, who received a kind of flying education in Germany, in England, and finally in Paris. The Countess enjoyed a handsome allowance, and her daughters were taught by the best masters; but of course there was a tinge of Bohemianism in the existence of a lady roaming from city to city with her children, and never remaining in one place more than a year at a time. One can make some allowance, therefore, for the pious horror of M. Fialin (better known under the name of De Persigny, which he had usurped) when, on hearing of Napoleon III.'s intended marriage with Mdlle. Eugenie de Montijo, he threw himself on his knees, and besought his master not to do this rash thing.

This occurred in January, 1853. Napoleon had tried to contract marriage with the princess of Bavaria, but had been rebuffed; he had then made an offer of his hand to the Princess Carola Wasa, of Sweden, but had failed in this quarter also. With a proper spirit he resolved that he would have nothing more to do with *mariages de convenance*, but would make a love-match. He had repeatedly noticed Mdlle. de Montijo, who used to attend the balls at the Elysee with her mother and her sister, who had become Duchess d'Albe. He gave the Countess an invitation to spend a week at St. Cloud, and at the expiration of the visit announced abruptly to his Ministers that he was going to raise Mdlle. Eugenie to the throne. Count de Morny was the first to understand the situation, and after warmly congratulating the Emperor on his admirable choice, ran off to proffer his compliments to the future Empress. Her Majesty never in after time forgot this act of chivalry and presence of mind. Meanwhile Fialin, above mentioned, was bubbling out his silly soul in distraught wonderings as to what France would say?

France took the thing very coolly. Little time was given for objections, as the marriage was solemnised eight days after the notification appeared in the *Moniteur*; and the Municipal Council of Paris had to vote their gift of £24,000 to the Empress with as much haste as good speed. Mdlle. de Montijo was then twenty-seven years old, and there is no harm in saying, since the matter is notorious, that she had already had several offers of marriage. Her reason for refusing some of these is said to have lain in a little pique which she had experienced at the very brilliant marriage which her sister had made. Somehow, she had got to think that the Duke d'Albe was paying his court to herself; when she discovered her mistake she bore the disappointment (if it was one) very goodnaturedly, but vowed that since her sister had wedded a Spanish grandee of the first class, she too would marry nobody under the rank of a duke. One of Mdlle. Eugenie's suitors was a Scotch officer of the British army, a young man of good family, who met her at Brighton in 1846 and proposed out of hand. One would have liked to see the face of this worthy fellow when he subsequently learned to what high destinies his cruel one had come. He is now, like the hero of "Locksley Hall," the very obscurest father of a grown-up family. Mdlle. de Montijo was also sued by a French nobleman who sat on the Legitimist benches in the Constituent Assembly of 1848; and by a famous and witty French author, who became an imperial senator, and lived to congratulate the Empress frequently and laughably on her good sense in having rejected him. He remained single, though, and cherished to his life's end the most knightly reverence for the lady whom he believed to be peerless among women.

The Empress Eugenie is, indeed, the most delightful of women. Her beauty, which she still retains, was at one time splendid; but she had also what La Fontain called—

"La grace plus belle encor que la beauté."

I have seen her repeatedly in State pageants, at Court receptions, on occasions when she was travelling or receiving visitors in semi-privacy, and I have never seen any woman in the circle around her who could vie with her in beauty. Her manners are exquisite. She has dignity without stiffness, and affability without the slightest touch of vulgarity. In the days when she helped to rule the most restive people on earth, she was ever kind and merciful, happy to render service to people in trouble, generous with her money, faithful in keeping promises. No act of spite was imputed to her, though her patience was often sorely tried. She had not the instincts of statesmanship, for her heart was too warm, her impulses too quick, and her wit too lively to make her brook the delays and tortuous methods by which men are managed. At one time she begged that the Emperor would let her attend the cabinet councils over which he presided, and his Majesty consented; but he soon had to withdraw the permission, for the Empress startled steady-going politicians like MM. Rouher and Baroche out of their senses. She was, to begin with, a most fervent Catholic, and could never be made to understand that the French people were not so after the same fashion as the Spaniards. She would not have restored the Inquisition, but she had an idea that soldiers should be made to attend mass whether they liked it or not; and used to vex the souls of Generals and Colonels by asking them whether they discharged their religious duties properly? There is no denying that she often gave the Emperor very impracticable advice; and sometimes made his Ministers shiver under brief squalls of that ill-temper to which all pretty women are liable; but on the other hand, she was cheerful, brave, and most helpful in hours of trouble. When Orsini made his cowardly attempt on the Emperor's life outside the Opera House, in 1858, the Imperial couple only escaped by a miracle; but the Empress neither fainted nor screamed, and on alighting from the smashed carriage she insisted on going into her box to show the audience that she was not hurt or afraid. As soon as she appeared on the Emperor's arm the audience rose *en masse*, and she received their acclamations with brimming eyes, but no other sign of weakness. Again, in 1865, when she visited the Hospital of Amiens during the cholera epidemic, her inspection of the fever wards was something very different from an official ceremony. She went courageously from bed to bed, talking to the patients, comforting them, promising them aid when they got cured, and leaving money meanwhile for their wives and children. With admirable devotion she risked even the contagion of small-pox to go and carry hopeful words to some poor women who were recoving from this hideous disease. By-and-bye, that is in 1870, when calamities had commenced, and the Emperor's throne was tottering, the Empress showed herself equally brave for herself and considerate for others. She did not, indeed, evince that queenly, amazon spirit which would have impelled a woman like Elizabeth of England to get on horseback and overawe the revolutionary mobs by placing herself at the head of the army and vowing to lead the defence of Paris like a second Jeanne Hachette, or Joan of Arc. Such an attitude might perhaps have saved the Crown; but, lacking the warrior nerve, Eugenie at least displayed the softer feelings of womanhood, for she refused to let a single drop of blood be shed in guarding the Tuileries. There was something at once touching and grand in her behaviour on that fatal Sunday afternoon of the 4th of September when the rabble were marching upon the Palace. Hearing that some hot-blooded courtiers had brought revolvers and talked of using them, she sent to beg them for her sake not to offer resistance; and the command which she sent down to the officers of the Palace guard was that they should "let the people pass." At three o'clock, when M. Ferdinand de Lesseps told her that the Second Empire was virtually at an end, and that she had best leave France, the Empress turned to the faithful band of adherents—some three hundred in number, who were gathered in the reception saloon—and made them her stateliest courtesy before retiring. On going to her private apartments to put on her bonnet, she found that some servants had absconded with a small travelling jewel-case and a purse that had been prepared for her journey, so that on landing at Weymouth two days afterwards she had only a valise full of linen and twenty Napoleons in gold, which had been lent her by the Chevalier Nigra. As an instance of the confusion which prevailed at that epoch, I may mention that M. Wolmer, the Emperor's cashier, assured me that he had in hand, on the 4th of September, £60,000 belonging to the Civil List, which the Empress might have drawn by cheque; but she quite forgot to do so.

Many have laid on the Empress Eugenie the responsibility of the Franco-Prussian war; and to such an extent as a lady may be held answerable for such a great affair, she no doubt was so. When the Hohenzollern difficulty had reached its critical pass, Marshal Lebœuf, the War Minister, was summoned to the Tuileries, and he plainly told the Emperor and Empress in private that the army *was not ready*. The Empress fired up, and with flashing eyes exclaimed: "A French Marshal ought to be ashamed to use such craven language." The Marshal bowed, and left the room. In the antechamber he asked for pen and paper and wrote out his resignation; but before he had signed it the Emperor came out and begged him not to quarrel with a lady. "L'Imperatrice a ses nerfs" were his Majesty's textual words, and he added the request that the Marshal would stay at his post and do his best. This is Lebœuf's own version of the matter, and he complains to this day that he went to war against his will. The Empress cannot be blamed, however, for having been indignant to hear that the army was unready. It speaks rather to her credit that she trusted her husband's advisers sufficiently to think that they had done their duty in making the troops efficient.

In a country like France, to say that a Queen or Empress has been irreproachable as a wife means something more than that she has been virtuous; it signifies that she has kept such watch over her conduct that not a breath of scandal could touch her. Napoleon III. had so many millions of enemies continually peering at his Court, that had the Empress committed herself to a single imprudent act or word, the thing would have been trumpeted forth with a thousandfold exaggeration in all lands. As it was, malice could invent nothing against the Empress; nay, her purity once led to a very untoward drama, which, had it not been hushed up at the time, might have made the same sort of noise as the necklace affair under Marie Antoinette. A certain Count Csmerata, a young and very handsome Italian conceived a violent passion for the Empress, and sought for a long while unsuccessfully, to make it known to her. At last, being invited to a court ball, he approached her Majesty, and contrived to slip a note into her hand. The Empress, with great tact and without looking at the note, handed it to one of her Chamberlains and begged him to return it to the writer, remonstrating in a friendly way with him on his folly. The Chamberlain, being a ninny, took a horrified view of the affair, and accosting one of those Corsican spies who were always to be found at court balls disguised as gentlemen, he ordered him to take Count Csmerata home and give him a good lecturing. The Corsican happened to be not a ninny, but a ferocious animal, who served the Emperor with the fidelity of a sleuth-hound, and accounted human life worth no more than a rush. He sidled up to the Count, whispered to him to come out, and both drove off from the Palace in the Count's brougham. In reaching Csmerata's lodgings the spy furiously upbraided the youth for his conduct, and wound up by poignarding him between the shoulders with a stiletto; then rushed off to the Prefecture to inform M. Pietri (the elder) that he had rid the Emperor of a knave who wanted to dishonour him. M. Pietri, being a Corsican himself, could make allowances for his subordinate's zeal, but he ordered him to leave the country at once; and I believe the fellow has been living in London ever since.

The above is the only occasion on which the Empress's name ran any danger of being bandied about lightly; but the Parisian press was not free in those days as it is now, and not a newspaper editor would have dared allude to the business even had he learned it. Since the Empress's exile in England, her Majesty has been alluded to more than once as interesting to remarry; but she is a woman of nobler mould than Napoleon I.'s wife, Marie-Louise, and she will certainly retain her title of Emperor's widow to the end.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HIMSELF.

CONSIDERABLE interest will be attracted by the appearance of the second number of the *Biograph*, on account of the announcement which was made some short time since that Mr. Gladstone was about to answer therein some questions in reference to his public career. We extract the following passage from a very interesting biography of the right hon. gentleman which appears in the pages of our new contemporary:—

"In response to an invitation from us, Mr. Gladstone has answered some questions which it was thought would throw light upon obscure portions of his biography. Our first inquiry was, 'By what mental changes, or external causes, did he consciously pass from the Conservative to the Liberal side?' Probably the question was too well defined to receive an answer that could be given in precise terms. Mr. Gladstone has referred us to his speech at the opening of the Palmerston Club, at Oxford, in December, 1878, from which we take the following:—'I trace in the education of Oxford of my own time one great defect. Perhaps it was my own fault; but I must admit that I did not learn when at Oxford that which I have learned since—namely, to set a due value on the imperishable and the inestimable principles of human liberty. The temper which, I think, then much prevailed in academic circles was, that liberty was regarded with jealousy, and fear could not be wholly dispensed with. . . . I think that the principle of the Conservative party is jealousy of liberty and of the people, only qualified by fear; but I think the principle of the Liberal party is trust in the people, only qualified by prudence. I can only assure you, gentlemen, that now I am in front of extended popular privileges, I have no fear of these enlargements of the Constitution that seem to be approaching. On the contrary, I hail them with desire. I am not in the least degree conscious that I have less reverence for antiquity, for the beautiful, and good, and glorious charges that our ancestors have handed down to us as a patrimony to our race, than I had in other days when I held other political opinions. I have learnt to set the true value upon human liberty, and in whatever I have changed, there, and there only, has been the explanation of the change.' The quotation is interesting as a statement of fact, but it is not sufficiently psychological to satisfy. A change in attitude towards popular liberty would appear, however, to have commenced from the moment the experiences gathered from practical life began to dissolve the philosophy borrowed from academical circles, or gathered in University training. Possibly it was so gradual that its successive stages have barely left so much as their ripple-marks. But we have Mr. Gladstone's own declaration that, despite his remarks in 1864, on Mr. Baines's motion, he had not left the Tory party in 1851. He refers to himself, in his first letter to Lord Aberdeen about the Neapolitan prisons, as 'a member of the Conservative party.' Are we, then, to date his final adhesion to Liberalism from his entry into Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet in December, 1852?

"The second question was: 'To what statesman has Mr. Gladstone been most indebted for his tuition in the principles or the administrative art in politics?' Mr. Gladstone answers without reserve, that he was most indebted to Sir Robert Peel and to Sir James Graham. Most persons will miss the name of Canning, and be a little surprised, at first, at the inclusion of the name of Graham. In his sketch of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Dalling says, that 'Peel's great acts were the development of Mr. Canning's principles. The former hatched the latter's ideas.' Mr. Stapleton gives unconscious corroborative evidence in his account of Canning's political life. Mr. Gladstone himself supplies a continuation of the idea in the Oxford speech, already quoted, when he contends that 'there were not two persons more nearly identical in their opinions than Mr. Canning and Lord Palmerston.' Did Lord Palmerston Canningise as well as Peel? If so, it is the more singular that Mr. Gladstone should have omitted the name of his father's ideal statesman from the list of the men who rendered him most help in political life. But it may be that Mr. Gladstone understood the question to refer to living contact. Every one would mention Peel as the great moulder of Mr. Gladstone's principles, but few would think of Sir James Graham, in some respects more Conservative in his composition and never remarkably popular, in the art of administration, no doubt, Sir James Graham greatly excelled, as also in making a clear and business-like statement to the House of Commons, no matter what complications were involved.

"Question three concerns the Irish University Bill, and it runs, 'Was Mr. Gladstone really surprised at the fate of the Irish University Bill, or did he persist in dealing with the subject as a matter of duty, knowing that he risked almost all that followed?' Nothing could be more emphatic than Mr. Gladstone's answer. He was surprised. In sooth, he had reason to be surprised, considering the first reception it met with. He had really hoped to carry it, and to settle this vexed question.

"Question four reads: 'In the event of carrying through his University Bill, what other fresh scheme, if any, was in his mind?' Any further Irish legislation remained for subsequent consideration. We understand this reply to mean that some ideas were floating in his mind, but that they had not assumed definite shape at the time when the defeat occurred over the University Bill.

"Question five was: 'Does Mr. Gladstone's "moral antipathy"—if it be wholly moral, as some people contend—to Lord Beaconsfield, date from the attacks made on Sir Robert Peel, or is it of more recent origin?' The delicate nature of this inquiry must be admitted, but it was suggested by a passage in one of Mr. Gladstone's Oxford speeches, in which he had described himself as, for a time at least, engaged in a semi-personal warfare. Mr. Gladstone now replies that antipathy is not a word he can admit or recognise as describing his attitude at any time. That is, he feels no personal antagonism or enmity. We are reminded by his answer that Lord Beaconsfield has sometimes striven to put this personal interpretation upon what may be mere words of rhetorical conception and expression. For instance, in a rejoinder on the Reform Bill of 1867, he said that Mr. Gladstone's manner 'is sometimes so very alarming that one might almost feel thankful that gentlemen in this House who sit on opposite sides of this table are divided by a tolerably broad piece of furniture.' Here is a suggestion which, apart from the earlier attacks upon Peel, may account for a common impression we shall be glad to have removed.

"Our last question arose out of a passage in Earl Russell's 'Recollections and Suggestions.' We asked 'for what precise reason was the late Earl Russell excluded from the Liberal Cabinet in 1868?' Mr. Gladstone says he is aware of no disability in Lord Russell, at that or any period, except age; he was 76. The passage we have referred to occurs at the close of the eight chapter of Earl Russell's book. It is a criticism on the way in which the Gladstone Government was formed, and it is impossible not to trace a freedom in it almost amounting to rudeness, tinged by pique. Mr. Gladstone was invited by the Queen to form a Ministry, and 'this task,' we read, 'was performed with little tact or discrimination.' We need not quote the criticisms themselves, but pass on to the following passage, in which there is even more than usual of the caustic of the 'candid friend.' 'I cannot think I was mistaken in giving way to Mr. Gladstone, as leader of the Whig-Radical party of England. During Lord Palmerstons Ministry I had every reason to admire the boldness and the judgment with which he directed our finances, I had no reason to suppose that he was less attached than I was to national honour; that he was less proud than I was of the achievements of our nation by sea and land; that he disliked the extension of our Colonies; or that his measures would tend to reduce the great and glorious Empire of which he was put in charge to a manufactory of cotton cloth and a market for cheap goods, with an army and navy reduced by paltry savings to a standard of weakness and inefficiency.' The inference is irresistible, that if he had known all these realities or imaginations—for such some of them enoubtedly are—no weight of age would have inclined him to give way at the time he did. But the matter may not have any very great importance one way or the other. No doubt all these points of interest will receive complete elucidation in Mr. Gladstone's 'Gleanings of Past Years,' which are now in the press, and which have been announced since our biographical sketch was in type."

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